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G3G5secA UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 2 3 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, 4 Plaintiff, 5 V. 15 Civ. 894 (WHP) 6 CALEDONIAN BANK, LTD. and 7 VERDMONT CAPITAL, S.A. et al., 8 Defendants. 9 10 March 16, 2016 3:10 p.m. 11 Before: 12 HON. JAMES L. COTT, 13 Magistrate Judge 14 **APPEARANCES** U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION 15 BY: PATRICK R. COSTELLO DEREK S. BENTSEN 16 DAVID STOELTING 17 CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, LLP Attorneys for Defendant Verdmont Capital, S.A. 18 BY: ROBERT A. ZITO 19 MARK R. ZANCOLLI 20 21 22 23 24 25

1 (Case called) 2 THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel, state your name for the 3 record. 4 MR. COSTELLO: Good afternoon, your Honor. Patrick 5 Costello on behalf of the SEC. 6 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Costello. 7 MR. BENTSEN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Bentsen on behalf of the SEC. 8 9 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Bentsen. 10 MR. STOELTING: Good afternoon. David Stoelting for 11 the SEC. 12 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Stoelting. 13 MR. ZITO: Good afternoon, your Honor. Robert Zito of 14 Carter Ledyard for Verdmont Capital. 15 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Zito. 16 MR. ZANCOLLI: Good afternoon. Mark Zancolli from 17 Carter Ledyard for Verdmont Capital. 18 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Zancolli. 19 You may all be seated. Let me tell you all how I have 20 been thinking about this. 21 I have read all of the submissions including the 22 letter Mr. Zito sent today and that's probably where we should 23 start, but I like to be practical with discovery disputes. 24 This is a complicated dispute. The threshold question,

obviously, is whether the information that's being sought is

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relevant, either with respect to the SEC's establishment of the prima facie case with respect to the Section 5 violation or with respect to Verdmont's defenses and we can talk about that and maybe we will and/or is it also relevant to the issue of joint and several liability and we can talk about that. Maybe we will.

Let's assume for the moment that the threshold issue of relevance is one that I am satisfied requires the Court to consider the more complicated question here which is whether Panamanian law forecloses production. But, before we get to that question, it seems to me that the Court doesn't have to reach it if, in fact, as the SEC has represented, it can get the documents from the Panamanian regulatory authorities and Verdmont certifies that the documents that the SMV would be providing are in fact the same as what they would otherwise have been able to get from Verdmont. The issue with respect to that, it seems to me, is there is an uncertain timeline associated with that and you have a discovery cutoff date of April 30th.

I am also a little perplexed by the fact that, at least if I am remembering what I read in the record, that the SEC did not make at least a formal request of the SMV until February 24th of this year, notwithstanding that these document requests were made in the spring of last year at the latest.

So, that's another question I have, why was there a

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And from the representations Mr. Zito has made to me delav. both in his declaration of a week or so ago and in the letter dated today, I need, I think, to get a better understanding both with respect to what relationship, if any, the SEC has with Panamanian regulatory authorities and what information is already in the SEC's possession that it received from Canadian regulatory authorities. If we go down that path and we conclude that there is a realistic and rational way for the SEC to obtain, on a relatively timely basis the outstanding materials, and that's another question I had which is what in fact does remain to be produced that the SEC does not already have, then it seems to me I don't have to get into the thick of it whether, number one, a United States Court's order fits within the Panamanian legal framework which I think is a complicated question; and two, I don't have to consider the comity factors which also, it seems to me in this case, is a pretty complicated analysis which I have given thought to, by the way, but as is always true, if you can resolve something without reaching the hard legal questions, one should do that. So, that's the framework that I'm bringing here.

So, that's the framework that I'm bringing here.

Obviously if you think I am misunderstanding or misstating anything, I obviously need to be educated. You all have lived with this case far longer than I have and Judge Pauley has effectively asked me to parachute in because he is otherwise engaged to deal with this discrete but complex issue.

So, Mr. Mr. Costello, let me start with you. I have identified a number of questions that I have, let's start with the letter I got from Mr. Zito today. I assume, in part, the SEC will tell me that you do not have a formal bilateral agreement. I don't know if that's a semantic distinction between what may exist since Mr. Zito is operating under the assumption that there is what we will call a memorandum of understanding. That's what he refers to it as in his letter. Maybe a memorandum of understanding is not a formal bilateral agreement.

So, can you answer, first of all, whether there is at least a memorandum of understanding?

MR. ZITO: Your Honor?

THE COURT: You are not Mr. Costello.

MR. ZITO: Your Honor, can we go off the record? This is a very sensitive issue and I just want to inform the Court of certain sensitive facts I received on my way to the court house regarding this issue.

THE COURT: All right. And you want to go off the record?

MR. ZITO: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, we will go off the record for a minute.

(Discussion off record)

THE COURT: Let's go back on the record.

All right, Mr. Costello.

MR. COSTELLO: Thank you, your Honor.

Just to give your Honor a little bit of context here, in terms of agreements that the SEC has with foreign regulators, those agreements can take one of three forms, as I am told by my Office of International Affairs — one is a treaty, two is a formal bilateral agreement, and three is a memorandum of understanding/access request.

It is really not necessary, I don't think, to get into the nuances of what one is and one isn't and what have you because I think once we relate it back to this discovery dispute we will see that at the end of the day it doesn't really matter.

And so, I will apprise the Court of a little bit of the time frame here. There has never been a formal bilateral agreement or a treaty, as I understand it, for the type of dispute or enforcement action that we have here between the United States and Panama. Now, that is unlike other regulators around the world but between the United States and Panama or the SEC and the Panamanian regulator, no such thing has ever existed.

Recently, within the last few months, there have been discussions between the SEC and the Panamanian regulator even though I can't go into the substance of those discussions because they're confidential, but suffice to say that the SEC

and the SMV have reached a memorandum of understanding/access request, whatever you want to call it, but I am just pointing out that it is not one of the first two categories, it is the third category.

Now, the important thing here is that we have asked the Panamanian regulator to produce, if they have it, the very same documents that we have sought from Verdmont here, and those are the 10 categories of documents that we have in all of our filings. So, we have asked them for the very same information that we are seeking from Verdmont.

Now, I will get into the mechanics of that in a minute but I just want to clarify something for the Court. I don't know what Mr. Zito may have been referring to in terms of the time frame on this but, as I said, that agreement with the regulator was reached only recently and we made a request for these particular categories of documents only recently, and the reason that we did that only recently is because there never was any kind of an arrangement with the regulator back when this case was filed last year. Had there been such an arrangement then perhaps we could have requested it at that point in time but there was nothing.

Now, why there was nothing I can't speak to that, your Honor. I'm not involved in negotiations with the Panamanian regulator, our Office of International Affairs handled that but I can now tell the Court that there is an understanding with

respect to the information that is in this case.

THE COURT: Why couldn't the SEC have made a request of the Panamanian regulator last spring even before there was any kind of agreement in the form of an MOU or any other form?

MR. COSTELLO: Your Honor, all I can say is that there was no mechanism in place to make that request. The history as to how the regulators interact with one another, I don't really know what the history is. All I can tell you is that there never was any kind of an arrangement or communication or even any kind of discourse at the time that this happened. How it came about that things changed recently, I can't go into the substantive and in truth, your Honor, I really don't know how that came about but all I can tell the Court is that now there is a framework in place that didn't exist before.

THE COURT: And is the fact that there is an MOU sensitive enough that I should be sealing this transcript, at least with respect to the discussion about it? Or not so much.

MR. COSTELLO: No, your Honor, it is not necessary to seal it about the substance of it but, suffice to say, that in this context, just to bring the Court up to speed on what happened, as we understand it, Verdmont had made a request of the SMV for the letter agreement or the memorandum of understanding that exists between the two regulatory agencies last week. The SMV then responded to Verdmont, as we understand it, and told them that under Rule 5-2015 of the

Panamanian Securities Provisions or what have you, the existence of or contents of the letter between the regulatory agencies is confidential, an interregulatory agreement. I'm not quite sure of what the term is in Panama. But, to bring that back stateside, your Honor, under Section 24(d) of the Exchange Act, when you have these arrangements between the SEC and foreign regulators, particularly where the foreign regulator asks that the contents of the agreement and the specific terms of it be kept confidential as the SMV has designated here, the SEC will respect that foreign regulator's request.

And, again, I want the Court just to kind of bring this into context here as to what this really means. I frankly don't see how the history of this, the terms of this, the specifics of this, who signed it, when that happened, all of that, that doesn't really concern the particular dispute that we have here. I think that I can represent to the Court, if that's the concern from Verdmont's side, I can represent to the Court that we have asked the SMV for the very same information that we have asked from Verdmont.

THE COURT: And you asked on February 24th?

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$ COSTELLO: That was when the actual request itself was made.

THE COURT: And what can you tell me about the timeline related to any response you expect to get, if

anything? And maybe you can't, but whatever you can say in that regard I think is of critical importance here.

MR. COSTELLO: Certainly, your Honor.

I can tell you that the SMF has acknowledged receipt of the request but my Office of International Affairs has informed me that they just don't have a sense, given that there has really been no history to point to unlike other regulators where we can say, oh, typically this takes a month or two months. We don't have that here. So, what I can try to offer the Court is perhaps an alternative to this, if maybe this is the way the Court wants to go here.

We have no problem with trying to run this down with the SMV. We have no problem with trying to get the information from them first, we will collect it, we will review it, the Court can have another status conference, we can talk about it, we can do whatever that is. My concern is that this is not going to happen before April 30th. So, what I might suggest as an alternative, if the Court is interested, if the Court would be willing to push back that deadline -- and I'm not sure if that would be a discussion that would need to be had with Judge Pauley, I imagine it would be -- but, in light of the circumstances here and in light of keeping in mind the comity factors and the sensitivities of Panamanian secrecy and what have you and, again, to paraphrase your Honor from earlier, maybe we can resolve this on the easier side rather than having

to get into the complicated side, maybe in light of all of that it would be best, in this instance, to push the discovery deadline back. That would give us enough time to get the documents from the regulator, that would alleviate or moot the need for the Court to engage in any kind of a complicated analysis, and then would allow us the opportunity to again, as I believe Verdmont's liquidator has represented in one of her declarations, that she would be willing to sign off on whether the production is complete or what have you. We can deal with that down the road.

And then I would say what we could do in that situation is we can see what the SMV has because truthfully we don't know. And I know Verdmont has represented in its filings that they have given everything to the SMV but I can't verify that until I actually see what the SMV gives us if they even are.

That's not a guarantee, your Honor. I want to put that on the record too.

THE COURT: What is not a guarantee?

MR. COSTELLO: It is not a guarantee that the SMV will give us this information. We don't have any kind of assurance that they will. We have asked them for it. We have no mechanism or means to force them to do anything because they're a foreign regulatory body, they can do what they please. We are hoping that they will give us this information.

THE COURT: Well, if there is a memorandum of understanding what are you understanding? Isn't it that you are going to share information, as appropriate? You mean in these circumstances they might say it is not appropriate to give you this information for some reason?

MR. COSTELLO: Precisely, your Honor. Precisely.

THE COURT: Well, first of all, on the timing issue, that's an application that would be need to be made to Judge Pauley and not to me because he has not referred this case to me for general pretrial supervision, he has referred it to me for this discrete dispute. So, I am responsible in the first instance for resolving this dispute. And I am not suggesting that going to Judge Pauley might not be an appropriate thing to do, indeed that may be the right thing to do here, but I think we need to develop the record a little bit more.

What can you tell me about the what the SEC has received from Canadian regulatory authorities here and how does that dovetail with what you are otherwise seeking either from Verdmont or the SMV?

MR. COSTELLO: Certainly, your Honor.

We have received three categories of documents from the Canadian regulator, the first category is trade blotters for or trade blotters for one of the securities in question and I have a copy of it, I can kind of just show the Court.

THE COURT: Can I ask, is it correct and maybe I am

misremembering what I read, but I thought Verdmont's counsel was suggesting the Canadian regulators only have this information because they must have gotten it from the SMV. Is that your understanding as to where it came from? Or do you not know?

MR. COSTELLO: I truly do not know, your Honor. All I can tell you is that these documents came from the British Columbia Securities Commission. Whether the BCSC, as it is abbreviated, got those from Verdmont or whether they got those from the SMV, whether there exists some kind of agreement between Canada or one of the provincial regulators and the SMV I can't speak to that because I simply don't know.

THE COURT: How did the SEC obtain this information from the Canadian authorities? You made a specific request for them thinking that they might have some of this information?

MR. COSTELLO: As I understand it, yes, your Honor.

And again, I'm not sure of the specifics on how that happened or whether that was done through a treaty with Canada or what have you and, again, I am concerned that we may be getting far afield from where we need to be in this instance.

THE COURT: Well, we are and we are not in the sense that obviously the bottom line here is what remains to be produced.

MR. COSTELLO: Certainly, your Honor.

THE COURT: I am assuming that some of what you are

seeking from Verdmont or what you were seeking from Verdmont in these 10 categories was produced to you through the Canadian regulatory authorities; is that not right?

MR. COSTELLO: That is correct, your Honor. And I was going to tell the Court what we have received.

THE COURT: So that's, in some respect, narrowed what still remains to be produced; is that not right?

MR. COSTELLO: That is true; yes, in a sense; no, with a but, and I will explain, if the Court would allow me to.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. COSTELLO: The first category is trade blotters and it is not necessary to enter this but it is basically a trade blotter that has a list of the particular customers and the trades that they placed in the particular security and which clearing broker cleared those trades ultimately at the end of the transaction.

THE COURT: Names of the customers are identified?

MR. COSTELLO: Some of the customers' names are identified. Now let me just clarify what this is and what this isn't.

This particular plotter that I have in my hand here pertains to the Goff Corporation, that is one of the securities at issue. All of the other blotters that we got from the Canadians concern securities that are unrelated to this case; a number of them, in fact a couple dozen, to be frank. But there

was no blotter for Xumanii and no blotter for Norstra.

I would also point out that this blotter that we got, this piece of paper that I have in my hand, is an excerpt, unfortunately, of all of the trades during the relevant period. For example, the first trade on here begins on March 18 of 2013 and the last trade listed on here is April 3rd of 2013, but the Goff trading extended beyond April into June. That's the last time that the very last trade was made that sunk the price back to its penny stock value of cents on the dollar.

So, this appears to be a snippet of a point in time. I'm not sure why this is a snippet of a point in time, I'm not sure where the rest of it is.

THE COURT: The rest of it was not produced.

MR. COSTELLO: The rest of it was not produced, your Honor. And so, this is an example of -- so, this would be one trade blotter or, I should say, a portion of a trade blotter that really isn't telling us something that we didn't already know. So, that's the first.

THE COURT: How did you already know it?

MR. COSTELLO: Well, Verdmont itself had given us other documents that basically provided the same information as this trade blotter did.

THE COURT: But not with the names of the customers who didn't provide waivers.

MR. COSTELLO: Some of the customers, and then the

other customers, their account number is there. So, that is some information that we have but, again, not all of the information.

What I am just trying to get across to the Court is that -- and I will go into the second and third categories in a minute, that just because we received some things from the Canadian regulator doesn't mean we have everything.

THE COURT: I assume if you had everything we probably wouldn't be having this argument.

MR. COSTELLO: We would not be having this argument, your Honor, correct. Which is where I get back to what I said that I am hopeful that we can get this information from the Panamanian regulator and hopefully moot the need for any of this.

THE COURT: But you have no projected timeline so if you make an application to Judge Pauley to extend the April Oth date you are going to ask him to extend it indefinitely? He obviously won't do that so what period of time would you seek to extend it to?

MR. COSTELLO: What I would suggest, and I am not sure how the Court would prefer to handle this, but if the Court is going to do a report and recommendation, perhaps the Court could suggest to Judge Pauley maybe on a rolling basis. So, for example, the discovery period ends April 30th. Perhaps the Court could recommend to Judge Pauley that the deadline be

pushed back just two months until June 30th, we will see where we are at that point -- hopefully we are somewhere -- and then if we don't need any more discovery or we have everything we have and there is no longer a dispute, then we don't need to push it back any further.

THE COURT: Well, to be clear, I'm not sure procedurally that's how it would go because the discovery dispute before me I would not be resolving on a report and recommendation basis, I would be issuing an order which either side could appeal from to Judge Pauley. But I wouldn't be doing a report and recommendation to him and resolving this dispute, however I do, nor would I be making a recommendation one way or the other about an extension.

If the upshot of today is we are going to hold this discovery dispute in abeyance while you make an application to Judge Pauley, then that's how we will deal with it, procedurally, just to be precise on that point.

Do you follow me?

MR. COSTELLO: I do, your Honor, and we can certainly go that route.

THE COURT: Can I ask you this question? Between now and April 30th, if there is no extension, what else is going to be going on in this case? Will there be depositions between now and the end of April that have not yet been taken place but have been scheduled or will be scheduled?

MR. COSTELLO: Yes, your Honor, there will be depositions that will be taken.

THE COURT: Of whom?

MR. COSTELLO: As of now we will be taking the depositions is Verdmont's principals Mr. Fisher and Mr. Housser, and the parties have scheduled those to take place in London in the United Kingdom on April 6th and April 7th.

THE COURT: What impact, if any, does this outstanding or open discovery have on those depositions? Anything? Other than, let me just say, all lawyers always want to have every piece of paper that would potentially be implicated in further litigation when they take depositions knowing full well that that is almost never a reality.

So, without that broad concept in mind what, in particular, about these outstanding requests, would have an impact, if any, on those depositions? Anything?

MR. COSTELLO: Well, your Honor, it would certainly be nice to have the documents in advance of the depositions but.

THE COURT: What if you don't?

MR. COSTELLO: We are still planning to proceed with the depositions.

THE COURT: And won't there be plenty else to ask them even without these documents?

MR. COSTELLO: There will be enough to ask, your Honor but, again, I just want to make sure that the Court is aware

that we are not contending nor I believe have we contended that one is dependent on the other.

THE COURT: No, I know that. What I am trying to figure out is what is going to happen between now and April 30th independent of the resolution of this discovery dispute. That's what I want to understand better.

So, you have the deposition of the two principals. What else?

MR. COSTELLO: There may be some additional depositions that the SEC will want to take. There may not be. I don't have a sense right now for what that's going to look like. We are still considering.

THE COURT: You are six weeks away from the end of discovery so I would think you would have some sense of what it is going to look like because you are going to run out of time otherwise.

MR. COSTELLO: Well, we are still discussing our options, your Honor. We are still discussing strategy. But again, even if the depositions that we took were limited to Mr. Fisher and Mr. Housser, the existence of the pending outstanding document dispute doesn't have any impact on that in the sense of that still is not something that we can control if we are going the SMV route. If we are waiting for the SMV to give the documents to us we don't have control over what they do over the next six weeks.

What we were suggesting to the Court is if for whatever reason the discovery deadline can't be pushed back, then there is really no other alternative than to get these documents from Verdmont and either go through a comity analysis or not go through a comity analysis or what have you.

THE COURT: Well, let's assume we deal with all of this on the merits -- and I am confident in telling you that I am not going to rule today on the merits but I would try to rule as promptly thereafter as I could. Whoever doesn't win is going to appeal to Judge Pauley and then you are going to give Judge Pauley some version of this -- the record should reflect I am holding a stack of records some inches deep -- and that will run its course up until April 30th. And then, no matter what, I guess Judge Pauley would have to extend, in some respect, if he rules that there should be production. And if he didn't, that would be the end of it.

So, I suppose in some respects that is a neater and cleaner way to proceed except that the clock may run out in that scenario.

What I am trying to figure out is if you clear the field, if you will, so that the only outstanding issue is this document production, that may be more appealing to Judge Pauley for one thing and would give me a better understanding of why, to use an expression, putting a pin in this dispute while we let the SMV process run its course, at least for some period of

time to see what happens and having a further status conference to see whether this should or shouldn't be resolved may be the better way to go. I don't know.

MR. COSTELLO: I think we can certainly tell the Court now with some sense of confidence that the depositions that we have scheduled will probably still — will go forward on April 6th and 7th even if the document dispute isn't resolved at that point. And then, if the Court at that point were to say that maybe put a pin in this so that we can see what happens with the SMV, I think we would be comfortable with that. Otherwise, we wouldn't have offered that to the Court. I mean, I think that's probably the easiest way to go and it seems to be the least intrusive way to go. But, again, as we have said in our filings, we are just concerned that the deadline is not going to get pushed back and then we are in a little bit of a pickle having not done anything now when we could have.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask something else.

Aside from the two scheduled depositions and any other depositions that may be scheduled what else, if anything, is outstanding as far as discovery is concerned? Anything?

MR. COSTELLO: I believe that's it, your Honor.

THE COURT: So, April 30th will come and leaving aside this issue, depositions will be concluded and then Verdmont is going to make a summary judgment motion. That's my understanding from colloquy and the papers.

1 Is that not right, Mr. Zito? That's correct, your Honor. 2 MR. ZITO: 3 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Costello, why don't you 4 sit down for a minute. Mr. Zito, let me ask you this. I am assuming you are 5 6 going to make a summary judgment motion on some relatively 7 quick timeline after discovery closes 30 days thereafter or 8 thereabouts, whatever you work out with Judge Pauley. 9 MR. ZITO: Yes, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Does this document production issue that 11 we are working through now have an impact on your motion? 12 MR. ZITO: Absolutely not. 13 THE COURT: Okay. 14 Is there any document that you would be relying on for your motion that has not otherwise been produced to the SEC? 15 16 MR. ZITO: No, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: No. 18 MR. ZITO: No. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 And, Mr. Costello -- Mr. Zito, you can sit again --21 Mr. Costello, do you have any sense that any of these documents 22 we are talking about would be necessary to your opposition of 23 Verdmont's summary judgment motion? 24 MR. COSTELLO: Oh absolutely, your Honor. 25 THE COURT: So, flesh that out for me a little bit.

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MR. COSTELLO: Well, your Honor, I'm not sure exactly what their motion is going to look like but assume, for argument's sake, that they're going to move for summary judgment on the broker's exemption under Section 4.4 in the Exchange Act. The broker's exemption is a fact-specific exemption that depends on the level of controls that a broker-dealer has in place to ascertain whether or not its customers are colluding with issuers to engage in massive, illegitimate distributions of securities and there are a number of factors that Judge Pauley aptly laid out in his November opinion as to what that means. There has to be a reasonable inquiry that a broker-dealer is making and that inquiry looks at, for example, when the orders from its customers are placed, how soon or how long before the actual trading are those orders received, are orders from multiple customers being received on the very same day, are orders to sell matched with orders to buy. In other words, if one customer is wanting to unload a million shares of Norstra and another customer on the very same day is trying to buy a million shares of Norstra. probative of the question of whether the control were in place.

There is also the question of overlapping principles in IBC. Also the question of proceeds after the sales were done, after the net proceeds were realized and they were transferred from the clearing broker in the United States back to Verdmont in Panama? How did Verdmont disburse these

proceeds? The wire transfer information so if there was \$50,000 in net proceeds made after commissions were taken out, were those proceeds wired to their customer, whoever that was on paper? Were those proceeds wired to someone else, perhaps a principal of that customer who overlaps into 10 different customers? What is the relationship between those principals and principals of Verdmont themselves who were trading in the securities? Did the principals of Verdmont trade in orders in advance of their customers?

The list goes on but just using that as an example, the documents that we have asked for in the 10 categories, for example one of the categories concerns orders, tickets and messages. Documentation. When these orders were placed. That type of information would assess whether Verdmont had sufficient controls in place.

THE COURT: Did you get any of those documents from the Canadian regulatory authorities?

MR. COSTELLO: No, we did not, your Honor, and that's, to come back to that trade blotter, this particular trade blotter is a blotter in the sense that it's more of a spreadsheet summarial-type document that has some columns in it, but in a broker-dealer brokerage in their record-keeping system there would be a series of additional columns on here. For example, the date the order was placed, the date the instruction was received, how the order was received, and

Verdmont, according to Verdmont's own internal procedures and the account agreement that it has with its clients, it specifically says in there that Verdmont will maintain a rigorous — is the term that they use in there — log of how they get these orders from their customers, when they get these orders, and will keep that log in what they say is chronological order. They then will send confirmations of these trades that the customers are placing within 24 hours.

That information the Canadians did not give us and, consequently, that is one of the categories of information that we are seeking here and hopefully the SMV has that information.

But, that's to give the Court a flavor of what we would need in order to have an opposition.

THE COURT: When you say hopefully the SMV has these documents, I think if -- and certainly Judge Pauley would be unhappy if I deferred any resolution of this -- you sought and got an extension from him, there was ultimately a production to the SEC, and some significant part of the information you were seeking wasn't produced to you because the SMV didn't have it.

So, I am a little concerned about your use of the word "hopefully." I mean, what makes you think they do have it?

MR. COSTELLO: That's just it, your Honor, I don't know whether they have it or not. Verdmont has represented how -- its liquidator had represented that the SMV does but I don't have any way of independently verifying whether that's

the case. That's why I am saying I am hopeful that what

Verdmont has represented is true and Verdmont seems very

confident that that's the case but until I can see what the SMV

gives me I have no way of verifying that.

THE COURT: Well, when the SEC made its request of the SMV on February 24th, did it do so and communicate that in the court in the United States there was currently an April 30th deadline, so the sooner they could get to this the better it would be all around? Or some equivalent of that?

MR. COSTELLO: What we did is, your Honor, trying to be as respectful as possible of a foreign regulatory body, we intimated that time is a concern. But, again, we do not have any control over how a foreign regulatory body responds to a request for information. We simply don't know what's going to happen and we don't know how long it's going to take as I have been told by my Office of International Affairs.

THE COURT: And I gather, just to come full circle although I suspect I know the answer to this, a letters rogatory is not a realistic possibility here given the inevitable length that that usually takes.

Is that a fair and accurate statement?

MR. COSTELLO: That is a fair statement, your Honor.

Also, we did present all of these issues in the discovery plan that the parties had prepared jointly back in December. We flagged all of these issues. We said that there

are some concerns with trying to get information out of a foreign country. Letters rogatory is an option but that's going to take a minimum of a year which is why we originally had proposed a longer discovery period. It was Verdmont that wanted a March 30 deadline and it was the Court, ultimately, that set an April 30 deadline.

Now, we had said that we would be fine with a March 30 deadline if Verdmont's principals submitted to a deposition, which they have agreed to do, and if Verdmont produced all the documents to us which unfortunately hasn't been done and doesn't look like it is going to be done, at least not voluntarily.

THE COURT: It is not going to be done voluntarily because they say Panamanian law prevents them from doing it and then we get into that issue.

MR. COSTELLO: And that's the conundrum, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Zito, I have let Mr. Costello make a lot of arguments and address a lot of my questions. What do you want to say to me about any or all of these issues? What are your thoughts?

MR. ZITO: Your Honor, let me start with what the motion for summary judgment is going to look like.

Mr. Costello, the SEC has always skipped over the main defense of this case which is the so-called dealer's exemption. They talk about this broker's exemption but they never once

ever implied as to why the dealer's exemption doesn't apply here, and it applies because if you didn't have a dealer's exemption virtually every transaction where there is a registration statement that was filed would be subject to a Section 5 violation. So, Congress enacted this dealer's exemption to prevent constant litigation over every trade such as these.

So, if we focus on what that dealer's exemption is, it is very simple. Okay? If trades in the securities happen more than 40 days after the registration statement is declared effective by the SEC, if the trade happens in more than 40 days, then the transaction is exempt. Section 5 doesn't apply. And in each of these cases a registration statement was on file, the SEC itself declared them effective, and each and every one of these trades took place after that 40-day period.

THE COURT: Well, we are not here to argue your summary judgment motion. I am certainly not prepared to do that. But, the SEC has a different theory about registration, right?

MR. ZITO: Right.

THE COURT: It has to be pre-registered, effectively, as I understand their position. Is that not right?

MR. ZITO: According to the amended complaint they're saying, well, this was all a sham because the securities never came to rest with the public because it was all with

individuals, it was all with insiders and people in the control. They've never produced any evidence of that but they say it in the complaint.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ZITO: And I assume that's what they're going to prove or what they're trying to prove.

THE COURT: They'll have to put something in the record before Judge Pauley in that point in opposition to your motion, presumably.

MR. ZITO: So then what they're going to have to say, they're going to have to disprove that that 40-day period doesn't start to run until some later period, although they've never explained to us what that later period is but that's what they would have to prove. So, it is a timing issue. It has nothing to do with these trades.

But, let me now turn over to the dealer's exemption which is the broker's exemption which is the second. We don't get to the broker's exemption unless they're able to prove that this was all a sham and they've taken not a single deposition in this case of anyone who has testified that they were a sham or that they were insiders, that the trades were made to affiliates. And they haven't served any notices to take depositions. They said we wanted to take letters rogatory, we want to take testimony of people in Ireland, in Belize, in Bulgaria.

They have never obtained any letters rogatory and that is at the heart of their case. They have to prove this sham theory what they themselves plead in the amended complaint.

So, they haven't done that so I am confident, your Honor, that we are going to prevail on the dealer's exemption but let's now move to the broker's exemption.

THE COURT: Well, I don't want to belabor this too much because the reason why I asked about the summary judgment motion was only because I was trying it figure out what the relationship, if any was, between the discovery that is at issue right now and what is going to transpire once discovery closed whether it is April 30th or any other date.

MR. ZITO: And as I think your Honor can see, the only proof that's germane to the dealer's exemption is when was the registration statement filed, that the Court can take judicial notice of off of Edgar when the registration statement was deemed effective. Again, that's on the SEC Edgar website, the Court can take judicial notice of that. And, thirdly, when did the trades take place? And we have produced all the documents as to when those trades took place. Okay?

So, those three pieces of fact demonstrate that all the transactions took place after the 40-day waiting period. All right? The transactions are exempt. All right? None of the documents that Mr. Costello is referring to had anything to do with this dealer's exemption. They have nothing to do with

it.

THE COURT: Is Verdmont, for purposes of summary judgment, accepting that the SEC has established a prima facie case under Section 5?

MR. ZITO: Your Honor, it is very --

THE COURT: In other words is the discovery here, if it is relevant, relevant to the defenses, not to the Section 5 violation, per se?

MR. ZITO: The law requires us to prove an exemption. The law requires us to prove an exemption and we have proved the exemption and we will continue to prove the exemption by those three facts and those are undisputable facts and we will prove those facts.

For them to now at that juncture, the burden of proof shifts back to them to say, well, it is not really a 40-day period because something else happened, there was a simulated offering which they allege, they say there was a simulated offering because that 40-day period shouldn't start to run there, it should start to run at some later period, although they never specify what that later period is because this was all a sham and they say this in the most conclusory way. All right? This is all a sham.

Once we have proved the 40-day period they then have to prove that the 40-day period really isn't a 40-day period because there was some sham going on and I don't know how they

prove that. They certainly don't prove it by trade blotters.

And, your Honor, while we are talking about trade blotters, we produced all the trade blotters. We produced, in excruciating detail, all these blotters showing exactly when the trades happen, the volume of the trades, and the exact dates.

So, I don't know what all of this has to do with the 40-day waiting period and that's what this case -- it is nice. It is interesting, I guess, but it is not going to relate to the depositions. It is not going to relate to the summary judgment motion.

THE COURT: What is your view as to how we should proceed?

MR. ZITO: Your Honor, this case has been banging around for a year. It seems to me that if the SEC was sincere about being interested in these documents, they could have gotten them from the SMV or they could have at least initiated a request or an MOU. I mean, your Honor, what they say here is that the SEC and SMV are not parties to any treaties or other formal bilateral agreements but they didn't mention the fact that there is an MOU.

THE COURT: Well, there wasn't one until recently, it sounds like.

MR. ZITO: Well --

THE COURT: And they felt that they couldn't ask in

any formal way for any assistance unless and until there was one. So, that's their position on that.

MR. ZITO: Well, they could have asked -- well, then fine. Then they have to make a case as to why the discovery cutoff should be extended. What is the good cause for that?

THE COURT: Well, the good cause is it may take the SMV longer than another two weeks to process this request.

MR. ZITO: And I will come back with, one, delay, because they could have done this -- they haven't -- I haven't heard as to a reason why they didn't make the request a year ago if they haven't made a request a year ago. I'm being told that there was an exchange of information that goes back to April of last year.

Also, your Honor, I want to be very clear here, that we did not produce documents, Verdmont did not produce documents to the Canadian regulators. They only gave documents to the Panamanian regulators. The SEC got documents from the Canadian regulators who got the documents from the Panamanian regulators. And they've had these documents for months, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you this. If discovery is scheduled to conclude on April 30th, and you are going to file a motion for summary judgment on May 30th, and the SEC's opposition to that motion is going to be due June 30th, why shouldn't we extend the discovery solely for the purpose of

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seeing whether the SMV produces these documents to the SEC by May 30th and have a status conference at that time and then see if it has. That may be the end of it. And if it hasn't, then what they may choose to do is under Rule 56 invoke the provision of we can't fully respond until we have this discovery. Or, they may decide they don't need it because they can fully respond to the motion.

MR. ZITO: That's why we could make the motion.

THE COURT: So I am responding to your delay point which is nothing will be delayed if discovery ends April 30th, you make your motion by May 30th, we have a conference on May 31st and I am advised then or before then this worked out with the SMV, this hasn't worked out with the SMV, we have a timeline from the SMV, whatever is known. That's more than two months from now and I assume the SEC is going to say, in the most polite, diplomatic way possible to the SMV this case is moving forward and if you can do anything to expedite your process it will be of great assistance. And however they would do that, one regulator to the other, in the same way I am sure in some circumstances the Panamanian authorities will need the American authorities to do the same. That's why you enter into such MOUs. But, meanwhile, you are not delayed because these depositions that you all agreed to are taking place in April, the discovery deadline remains April 30th, you make your motion on May 30th, and then on May 31st, with the expectation that

the SEC is going to respond to your motion on June 30th, we then have a discussion perhaps first with me on this point and then secondarily with Judge Pauley, depending on how it shakes out if the schedule changes. And I am putting these dates out there without authority from Judge Pauley so he may not abide by this but I certainly, to Mr. Costello's point, would recommend it given sort of the posture we are in now.

What about that as a scenario?

MR. ZITO: My response is two-fold.

One, as long as I'm not being delayed from making my motion for summary judgment, okay, and because there is \$250,000 -- Verdmont is in liquidation. It is going to cease to operate, it is losing money at the rate of \$200,000 a month. The more this continues to get delayed, the more of the probability that my ability of getting paid and being able to defend Verdmont starts to run out. So, we have got a short window here under the liquidation. If the SEC is able to drag this out as long as possible they know that the cash will dry up and I'm not going to get paid and I'm not going to stay in this case if I'm not getting paid. They know that.

THE COURT: Why is that in the SEC's interest?

MR. ZITO: Because if I am not in the case then they can move for a default and they can get a default judgment and say we won.

THE COURT: Which will be worth what?

MR. ZITO: Well --

THE COURT: I'm not sure that's what this is about.

MR. ZITO: Well, I think it is, your Honor, because if you look at the Caledonian settlement, they settled the Caledonian case for zero, no money on the dollar. What they got -- what they got -- was an admission from Caledonian that the \$25 million that the SEC wrongfully froze was something that Caledonian was responsible for. That's what they got. And the reason why this case hasn't settled is because they want us to admit that their initial freeze order that was illegal, based on misrepresentations to Judge Pauley, that that \$17 million was something we were responsible for.

That's what this is all about.

THE COURT: Okay. Well --

MR. ZITO: And, your Honor --

THE COURT: But to your point, you are not going to be delayed by my proposal, are you? I mean, you wouldn't be making summary judgment motion any sooner than the schedule I am suggesting.

MR. ZITO: By that timeline, your Honor, no. But I am not sanguine as we have seen how these things drag on as if there is always something else and maybe there is something else and then there is another delay and another delay.

Under the guidelines, under the timetable your Honor just set forth, no, as long as I'm not being delayed on the

motion.

I also want to point out, your Honor, that we have voluntarily agreed to deposit and freeze \$240,000. We are going to need access to that \$240,000 -- my firm is going to need access to that \$240,000 so that we can continue to represent Verdmont in these protracted proceedings.

THE COURT: Well, that's outside the scope of my referral so you will have to talk to Mr. Costello about that and you may have to talk to Judge Pauley about that.

MR. ZITO: We are in the process of writing Judge
Pauley about that, your Honor. We asked the SEC to consent to
that and they haven't consented to that. So they don't want to
consent to freeing up the money but they want us to consent on
extending deadlines.

THE COURT: This is my proposal, this is not their proposal, so as far as I'm concerned we are not extending the discovery deadline, we are keeping it in place. You are taking the two depositions that are already scheduled and any other depositions that are properly noticed between now and April 30th. April 30th comes, discovery is over. You make a motion. The 30th is Memorial Day so I will say the 31st of May, right? And then the SEC's response is due June 30th, 30 days later. And then you reply two weeks thereafter, you have a fully submitted motion before Judge Pauley by July 14th.

That's about as fast as you could do on this schedule

and that hasn't moved the April 30th date at all which, in my experience, when a date is set in a case like this it almost always moves. So, it is not moving the date.

Now, there is a footnote. The footnote is if your papers are due May 31st we will need to schedule now a status conference that week, of the week of May 31st, so I can be fully apprised of the status of this issue which I am effectively leaving open which I am not that keen to do, frankly. But, it seems to me that if the SMV is going to produce all of this information and produce it on May 31st, it seems unwise in the extreme to me for me to issue a decision, whoever I rule against taking an appeal of that decision to Judge Pauley, us all trying to work at rapid-fire speed only to have that superseded by the production that all here have agreed would moot the question.

So, that's why I am suggesting we proceed this way.

MR. ZITO: Your Honor, like I said, we have no interest in preventing the SEC from getting information. They can get information and they have been getting information without our help and I have no problem with them continuing to get information. If they get it a day after discovery cutoff I am not going to say, oh, you can't use that because you got the information a day after the cutoff. I mean, that's certainly not in our interest. Our only interest again is in delay and making a summary judgment motion as soon as possible. That's

our interest.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Costello, on May 31st, if you don't have this information and we have a conference on June 1st, what will happen then?

MR. COSTELLO: Well, your Honor, I guess that depends on what --

THE COURT: What you know from the SMV at that point?

MR. COSTELLO: Well, I mean, if we don't have the

documents from the SMV then I guess I would ask the Court then,

I suppose we would pick up at that point to the question of

whether Verdmont should be required to produce the documents

and then I guess we will have to get into the comity analysis.

But, I guess I am just concerned because this would be on June 1st which is now a month after the close of discovery, then couldn't Verdmont simply say at that point well, discovery is closed?

THE COURT: Well, no, because it would be closed subject to this issue being resolved. So, the production, if it is to be ordered either by me and/or Judge Pauley or not, will obviously post-date the April 30th date but I'm trying to hedge our bets collectively, if you will, because if the SMV makes this production to you, it doesn't do it neatly before April 30th but does it in mid-May, let's say, it doesn't seem wise for the judicial apparatus, if you will, as well as you

all, to continue to litigate this question when it would be mooted and you have some expectation, it seems to me, that that could happen.

It is not unlikely. I mean you can't predict, I understand that. I'm not committing you to the expectation that it will definitively be produced by the SMV. And, as far as I'm concerned, in some respects if I issued a decision 10 days from now I would be done with this but I don't know that that's the most practical way to proceed because if I were to issue a decision on March 25th, let's say, and there are two weeks to file objections and you all file objections by the 14th day which is early April, April 8th or whatever it might be, and by the time Judge Pauley gets to it he might have to write his own decision, we are at April 30th.

So, I am not sure that scenario takes us to a better place is my point. And I am not trying to shirk any responsibilities because I am more than happy to write a decision in this matter and we have been working on one, to be candid with you, but I also want to be practical because that makes the most sense. And I also want to be mindful of the dictates of Rule 26, among other things, which requires even a greater emphasis on proportionality as you all know we focused on, and there are some separate issues about that since we do have a company that is in liquidation and I don't know what burden there would be here as far as putting Verdmont to its

proof in the state that it is in, at least that was represented to the Court. That is another issue that we have to air out and I am not sure we need to do that today.

Does anybody have anything else they want to offer at this juncture, counsel?

MR. COSTELLO: Nothing from us, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

Mr. Zito?

MR. ZITO: In closing, your Honor, I just want to emphasize that I strongly submit that the information that the SEC claims it doesn't have -- and I'm not even sure it exists to the extent that I have heard about these blotters -- I don't see how this relates in any way to the summary judgment or to any liability or any defense in this case.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I think I will allow you all to agree to disagree on that point and happily I don't have to resolve that particular point. I am more interested in the practicalities. Do I hear either side objecting to the scenario that I have proposed, if you will, where the discovery deadline would remain in place subject to resolution of this so it would post-date the discovery close but, in the meantime, the summary judgment schedule would run its course and then we would, once the defendant's papers are filed, we would have a status conference so I could revisit where this stood? And obviously if at any point between now and May 31st there was

information that the Court needed to know, either the SMV had produced the information, the SMV had said it will not produce the information or anything like that, I assume that the SEC would provide both me and Judge Pauley for that matter and the defense whatever information they had.

MR. ZITO: I'm not opposed to that. Again, we only care about the filing of our summary judgment motion.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. ZITO: If that's not a bar to the filing of our summary judgment motion, I know that Judge Pauley requests that there be a pre-motion conference and in accordance with those kinds of deadlines we will request that motion conference immediately, the pre-motion conference immediately.

THE COURT: What I was thinking of doing is taking a short recess and seeing if I could get him on the phone and tell him where we are in all of this and see if he has any views. I don't know if he is in Court this afternoon or not.

So, why don't we take a short recess and let me attempt to do that.

MR. ZITO: Thank you, your Honor.

(Recess)

THE COURT: Mr. Zito, am I right in assuming that in your summary judgment motion you are going to rely on both the dealer's exemption and the broker's exemption, or are you just going to argue with respect to the dealer's exemption?

MR. ZITO: I haven't decided that yet but --1 THE COURT: I will tell you why I am asking. 2 3 It seems to me, unless I misunderstood Mr. Costello, that his focus on the relevance of these documents was with 4 5 respect to the broker's exemption. That's what I heard today. 6 Is that not a fair statement? That's what you 7 emphasized in your presentation today, Mr. Costello. MR. COSTELLO: Your Honor, I spoke about the broker's 8 9 exemption and then Mr. Zito took over after that. There is 10 also --11 THE COURT: You think they're relevant to both 12 exemptions? 13 MR. COSTELLO: Yes, that's correct. 14 THE COURT: And you want the documents for both 15 exemptions? 16 MR. COSTELLO: Correct, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: All right. So let's leave it there then. 18 I was thinking that there was a faster path to resolution here

THE COURT: All right. So let's leave it there then. I was thinking that there was a faster path to resolution here which was that if Mr. Zito said I'm only going to move on the dealer's exemption and the SEC recognized that these documents really were far more relevant, if I can put it that way, to the broker's exemption, then it might narrow things. But, I gather you are not prepared to commit to any of that. You want to make your motion on both prongs, presumably, or you don't know yet and haven't decided and Mr. Costello is not willing to —

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MR. ZITO: They're somewhat entwined, your Honor, if I can just address it briefly.

The broker's exemption isn't -- what Mr. Costello seemed to be alluding to was suitability, whether or not these were suitable trades, know your customer and all that kind of thing. That's not what the broker's exemption relates to.

The broker's exemption relates to whether or not there were any red flags to know whether these stocks were not registered. And typically what every brokerage house does is that they go to the SEC database, they see if there is a registration statement on file, they see whether or not there is a registration that is effective and if you look at all the blotters it says checked SEC file, checked SEC file. Those are the kinds of things, that's the diligence they do. They don't look at whether other clients are trading in this, what time of day they're trading in it. All they want to know is are these trades happening in 40 days, is there something happening with the principals, do the principals appear to be insiders. look at who the principals of the companies are and that's more or less the extent of the analysis.

THE COURT: That's fine. I think I opened up a can of worms.

Mr. Costello, suffice to say, you think these documents have relevance for both exemptions; is that correct?

MR. COSTELLO: Yes, your Honor. That's correct.

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THE COURT: And relevance, if you want to just say for the record with respect to the dealer's exemption, is what?

MR. COSTELLO: Well, the dealer's exemption hinges on whether the offering was a bona fide public offering. Judge Pauley has already delineated the standards for that and that's the question, is it a simulated offering or is it being genuinely offered to the public as part of a legitimate public sale.

So, in this instance, for example, your Honor, the certificates that were cleared came in 2011 and 2012. I don't know whether in Verdmont's motion for summary judgment they're going to contend that the bona fide offering took place at that point, whether it took place at the time the registration statements were effective or some other point in time. But, if that's the point in time that they're going to argue, then we have the right to know, well, if this public offering was a legitimate offering, then there would be quotations, there would be bids, there would be prices, there would be asks. And if there is not -- and I'm going to represent that there wasn't to my knowledge -- then how did these clients get interested in these securities which at that point had never been traded before? How all of a sudden did they get interested in that? Were they making a market for these things? Were they matching? And again Mr. Zito is correct, the two exemptions do overlap in that sense. But, if multiple clients are all part

of the same buy, trade, matched -- paint the tape as it is called, your Honor -- that goes to the question of whether this offering is simulated or whether it is bona fide. And I don't know what Mr. Zito is planning to argue in his motion but whatever it is, these documents hold the key to that.

MR. ZITO: I'm going to argue very simply, your Honor, that all the trades took place after the 40-day holding period. If the SEC believes that that 40-day period should start to run in some period of time, none of the documents they've requested go to that issue.

THE COURT: Okay.

I was able to reach Judge Pauley and he is amenable to the schedule that I have suggested to you all with the understanding, Mr. Zito, that when you submit your pre-motion letter you will reference the fact that this was the schedule that was proposed, and in fact I will put an order out on the docket to that effect with this schedule that we have in mind here. I plan to issue an order that will deny both motions without prejudice to their renewal, that I will schedule a status conference for the week of May 31st, that will set the schedule such that May 31st will be the date for the motion, assuming a pre-motion conference and any other requirement that Judge Pauley has is met, and subject to his modifying the schedule as he sees fit. And then the SEC will file its response by June 30th, and the defendant will respond by July

14th.

If, in the interim, there is any developments with respect to the SMV's ability to produce this information to the SEC, obviously you would apprise both Judge Pauley and I of that fact is how I think I will leave it. Okay?

MR. COSTELLO: Yes, your Honor.

MR. ZITO: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Before I let you go, is there any other open issue relating to this dispute that I need to deal with, or does this resolve it satisfactorily at this juncture?

MR. ZITO: The only issue I have, your Honor, is whether we need to seal the transcript and, if so, to what extent, and I just quite frankly don't know the answer to that.

THE COURT: Well, does the SEC have any view about whether the transcript needs to be sealed?

MR. COSTELLO: I don't believe it does, your Honor, but if Mr. Zito is concerned and he wants to brief the issue or look further into it, then I propose he can but I don't see an issue with it.

THE COURT: Mr. Zito, you tell me.

MR. ZITO: Well, in an abundance of caution, your Honor, let's seal it.

THE COURT: Well, I'm not going it seal the whole thing.

MR. ZITO: Just the portions about the MOU, my

understanding is that that is the -- well, then I will have to go through it.

Can I confer with my client, your Honor?

THE COURT: Can you confer with your client?

MR. ZITO: And can I notify the Court by tomorrow?

THE COURT: I assume that the transcript is going to be ordered, correct? And once it is ordered it will eventually get put on the docket. However, there is an interim period of time once the record is transcribed where parties can make objections or make requests, redactions, etc. So, in that intervening period of time if you have an application you should make it.

MR. ZITO: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: And with respect to redactions, I assume — there has been some discussion in all these papers about what was produced, some of which was redacted, some of which wasn't redacted. Do I need to reach any of that at this juncture? I just am raising that in an abundance of caution. Or, has that been sufficiently resolved?

MR. COSTELLO: Your Honor, I believe that if as

Verdmont said that the SMV has all of the documents then,

presumably, the SMV would have all of these particular redacted

documents in a non-redacted form and so, presumably, once we

get the production from the SMV, we will see all of these

documents in a non-redacted form. If we don't, then I guess we

can take up the issue of the redactions along with the status 1 conference the Court will hold. 2 3 THE COURT: All right. Is there any particular day of the week, since 4 5 Mr. Costello you are coming from Washington, yes? 6 MR. COSTELLO: Correct, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Do you have a preference as to when you 8 come up to New York? Does that matter one way or the other to 9 you? Would you rather it be a Friday, for example, as opposed 10 to some other day of the week? Is that better or worse? 11 MR. COSTELLO: If the Court has a Friday available, 12 certainly that would be. 13 THE COURT: We will look at the calendar. 14 Dave, do you have the calendar in front of you? 15 So, Friday, June 3rd, shall we have a status conference then? 16 17 MR. COSTELLO: If your Honor would give me a moment just to check my calendar? Yes, your Honor, it appears that 18 19 June 3rd would work. 20 THE COURT: Do you have preference for the morning or 21 the afternoon? 22 MR. COSTELLO: The morning would be good, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Shall we say 10:00? 24 MR. COSTELLO: Yes, your Honor. That sounds good.

THE COURT: Mr. Zito, does that seem okay with you?

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MR. ZITO: That's fine, your Honor. THE COURT: All right. So, we will have a status conference on June 30 at 10:00. Obviously if events overtake the circumstances such that the conference is mooted, we will adjourn it if you provide a basis for us to do so, but otherwise, I will see you then and I wish you good luck, and be well until then. MR. COSTELLO: Thank you, your Honor. MR. ZITO: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you, all.